Numb. 1387

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30. 1739.

No. 1385.

THERE is nothing more common in the Disputes among Fish-women, than to hear her who has the worst of the Argument arrogate a Kind of Superiority to herself, by affecting to despise what she is conscious she cannot answer. *Creature, thou art below my Notice!* is a standing Phrase at *Billingsgate*, and, to the immortal Honour of the Disputants there, is always look'd upon as a Mark of Guilt; those plain-spoken People knowing well enough, that Innocence, like Gold, will abide all Tests, and that none are so desirous to avoid Trial, as those who know that nothing but Partiality or Ignorance can save them from Conviction. The Scribes of the Opposition, who have much more Impudence, and full as little Manners as any Retailers of Oysters, take exactly the same Method. They accuse Persons in the first Station, they abuse Men in the first Rank, they throw Dirt on the Constitution, and if any body attempt to wipe it off, or to ask them a Reason why they do so, immediately they bespatter him with foul Language; so far he is worth their Notice, but as to refuting what he advances, they must be excus'd from that.—Why?—The Rascal does not deserve it. The Scribler is beneath them! But beneath who? Beneath Men who every Week subject themselves to the Lash of the Law, and owe not only their Importance but their Impunity to the Mercy of those very People they abuse. How is it possible? How can any Man be beneath such Folks as these? But admit it were so; admit there could be a meaner Man than the Author of the *Craftsman*; ought he not upon the *Craftsman*'s Principles to have the Liberty of speaking his Sentiments on Publick Affairs? Surely he ought; and if it is grudged him by such as are Candidates for Power, is it not a Demonstration, that this Liberty would be taken away if ever they should be possessed of Power?

The Place-Bill is now the *Diana* of the *Ephesians*, and as it was of *old*, so it is *now*, the *Craftsmen* are up in Arms, and Woe be to him who is *Christian* enough not to fall *down* before their Idol. Whenever new Doctrines are advanced either in Politicks or Religion, if they are not proved by Miracles, they should be at least enforced by *Reason*. To cry the *People* expect, the *People* demand, the *People* insist, is *Tyranny* in Argument, and puts me in mind of a Story a Gentleman once told me: There was a certain Captain, who with his Mate and many of his Crew were condemn'd a little unaccountably for Piracy. An honest Gentleman interceded with those in the Administration for a Respite, till proper Measures might be taken for bringing the whole Truth to Light. But the Mob rising and surrounding the Council-house, a Person in great Authority pointed out of the Window, and shewing the Gentleman who solicited, the Rabble, said, My Friend, my Friend, (which was his usual Expression) I do not enter into the Reason of the Thing, but you see it can't be done; it can't be done!——— God be thank'd Things are not at this Pass! and it is to be hop'd they never will; in consequence of which I say, that the People is no Argument. For first, the People may be persuaded to think that for their Good which is not, as has been the Case *before now* even in *this* Country; and secondly, the Name of the *People* may be used without *their* Authority, which is the Case *at present*. And therefore, with all due Deference to the People of *England*, for whom I have not only the highest Esteem but the most unfeigned Affection, I shall once more take the Liberty of explaining myself upon this ticklish Topick.

There is nothing clearer in Nature, indeed there can be nothing clearer, than that the Felicity of *Great Britain* must strongly depend upon a good Understanding between his Majesty and his Parliament. There can be nothing more self-evident than that while Parliaments are free there will be Debates and Divisions. Nothing more natural to believe, than that after such Divisions each Party will continue to think itself in the right. Now as clear, as plain, and as certain as these things are and will be, there is a certain Set of Men amongst us, who, by a Sort of political Conjuring, would persuade us that these things may be altered, ought to be altered, and must be altered. If you ask how? The Answer is, by a *Place-Bill*; if you ask why? you are sure to meet with no Answer at all. The *Harmony* between his *Majesty* and his *great Council*, which is, and must be the greatest *national Blessing*, in the present Case passes for a Kind of a Grievance——— to make way for the *Place-Bill*. *Debates* and *Divisions* in *Parliament*, tho' the plainest, strongest, and indeed only *Proofs* that can be offered of its Freedom, are now to be taken as *Arguments* of the *contrary*——— to give a *Handle* for a *Place-Bill*. The Opinion of the *Minority*, which, according not only to *Custom*, but to the *Nature* of *Things*, ought to give way to that of the *Majority*, is now of a sudden *exalted* into a *Law*; nay a Law of the *Medes* and *Persians*, to which the very Constitution must give way——— and then the Majority shall enjoy its old Prerogative; but first it must be set right by a *Place-Bill*.

The Writers on the other Side of the Question have told us again and again, that there may be ambitious Kings, wicked Ministers, and corrupt Parliaments; and that when these three meet together, the People must be Slaves. Did ever any body deny this? But on the other hand, there may certainly be a good King, a wise Minister, and a dutiful Parliament, and from a Conjunction of these three the People must be happy, and if they thought fit, might be quiet. Can any body deny this? No surely, the one is just as possible as the other. Why then do these People beg the Question? In order to bring in Head-and-Shoulders a Place-Bill. Is there any Beauty in domestick Divisions? Is there any Star, the fatal Influence of which obliges us to keep up Court and Country Parties? Is it absolutely impracticable for a Man to love his Country and be loyal to his King at the same time? If there is not, In the Name of God where is the moral Iniquity of Places? Do we not all know, that a good King is bound to love and cherish his People? And can he do this any other Way than by a prudent Distribution of Places? On the other hand, must certainly it is the Duty of a wise, and will be always the Glory of a brave and free People, to express a Confidence in their Prince, when his Government deserves it. And how shall they do this, if they are obliged by Law to think every Man unfit to serve them who is received by their Sovereign into his Service? Is there either Sophistry or Fallacy in this Argument? Is it not as plain as that two and two make four? And can any Man keep his Eyes open and not see, that a Place-Bill will effectually divide the Nation not only now but for ever into two Parties, to which I forbear giving their proper Names, because I am an Enemy to all Parties.

Would any Man who calls himself a good Subject, and a Lover of the Commonwealth, hesitate a Moment, at opposing a Scheme for perpetuating our Intestine Divisions, and for establishing a Law to prevent Harmony? If he would not let him oppose this Scheme: For whatever Face its Friends may give it, whatever Colouring it may receive from the Eloquence of Men practised in Declaiming; however convenient, however necessary it may be represented; how different a Thing soever it may be at present made appear, it will shew itself at length to be such a Scheme——— by its Effects. When Men in Places are weeded out, as the Phrase now is, from amongst those who are to decide on the Behaviour of Men in Place, there will be great Reason to apprehend Want of Information on one Side, and Want of Safety on the other. The natural Consequences of which will be, numerous and continual Accusations, long and prejudicial Inquiries, or hasty and partial Judgments. There will then be a form'd Opposition, not between the Parliament and this Administration, but between the *British Senate* and every *Administration* which shall subsist in *Britain*. And what must follow from thence I leave every *candid*, every *considerate Man*, to *judge*; at the same Time that I submit it to his Decision, whether the Thing be not of too great Importance to be refer'd to Experiment, especially at so critical a Juncture as this, when it ought to be the Business of every true Patriot to provide against Dangers from Abroad, rather than to blow the Coals of Dissention at Home. A Work which whoever undertakes, I am sure it will prove him no Lover either of himself, or of his Country.

If upon so grave a Subject it were decent to deviate into Pleasantry, I think it would not be difficult to set this last Resource of the Discontented in a ridiculous, or rather in a proper Light. For what can be a plainer Proof of some People's envying Men in Place, or rather envying them their Places, than their abetting this unaccountable Position, That all Places are evil; or, which is the same Thing, that every Man is an ill Man who has a Place? Is not this the evident Effect of Passion; the natural Result of Spleen, the apparent Triumph of Malice over Reason? Do not Quacks, from the very same Principle, treat Physicians as common Cheats? Do not Infidels, from a like Motive, rail at Priests without Distinction? And if all wrong-headed People concur in doing a certain Thing, shall we hesitate at pronouncing a Man a Wrong-Head when we see him do it? Besides, many of these Gentlemen have had Places themselves, and had at the same time those Seats from whence they would eject others. Were these Gentlemen, in the Days of their Power, influenced by their Places? If they were, Who knows but they are now influenced by the Want of them? But doubtless they were not. And if those who wish well to the Administration have so much Charity for them, Why should they absolutely shut out all good Thoughts of other People? There is certainly no more inherent Evil in a Place, or a Seat, now than there was then; and if they will acquit themselves of Corruption, they must at least allow, that others may be incorrupt in the same Circumstances. Whereas till this is proved impossible, the Bill they contend for is apparently needless; and nothing but their own Discontent can make it seem useful.

I know very well, that the Language I use, however temperate, however free from the Flowers of the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense* of *Saturday* the 24th Instant, must expose me to a Torrent of hard Names; but that will little affect me: I know very well that I have a good Cause, and I hope that in the People of *England* I have equal Judges: if so, the Billingsgate of my Opponents will fall back upon themselves; if not, I shall never return their Stink-Pots. I have not yet exhausted all the Arguments that may be made use of against this pernicious Project, and therefore I am not like to fly into a Passion, or to be reduced to the Necessity of raving and calling Names. One Word more and I have done. As Things stand at present, Messieurs *D'Anvers*, and the rest of the Council for the Bill, are, on their own Shewing, for Novelties and Innovations; whereas what I plead for, is at least established by Law: Our Ancestors thought it legal, and I think them no Fools. Wherefore whenever the aforesaid Gentlemen shall again be noisy and rude in Behalf of their Plan for overturning, I shall once more beseech the Publick to spare me a Word——— in Favour of the Constitution.

R. FARRMAN.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 21. The House of Commons of this Kingdom having appointed a Committee to attend the Lord Lieutenant with their Address that his Grace would be pleas'd to take such legal Methods for disarming the Papists of this Kingdom as may preserve the Publick Peace and Tranquility, his Grace was pleased to return the Answer following,

'The House of Commons may be assur'd, That 'I shall at all Times be ready to do every Thing in 'my Power that may contribute to preserve the Pub-'lick Peace and Tranquility; for which Purpose, 'pursuant to their Advice, a Proclamation is al-'ready order'd for disarming the Papists of this 'Kingdom.

The Call of this House is appointed for Monday next.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Nov. 23. On the 19th Arrived the Mary Lewis, Calvery, of and from Brest; the Sanctry, Fitzpatrick, from London: On the 20th, the Prosperity, Walsh, from Gibraltar; the Rotterdam Merchant, Loyde, from Lisbon: On the 21st, the Forrester, Jubileau, from Rochel. On the 22d sailed the Draper, Moor, and this Day the Success, Watt, both for London.

Liverpool,

Liverpool, Nov. 25. Arrived the Edward and Mary, Litler, and the Cumberland, Batty, from London.

Portsmouth, Nov. 28. Put back the Prince Frederick, Wade, for Oporto.

Deal, Nov 28. Wind S. W. Remain the Dunkirk and Seahorse Men of War, with the outward Merchant-ships. Came down and remain the Neapolitan, Marte, for Naples; the Rialto, Drake, for Venice; the Tyler, Cobb, for Ancona. Arrived the Betty, Denny, from the South Side of Cuba, last from Plymouth; the Succefs, Watt, from Dublin; and the Homer, Neville, from Chester.

Gravesend, Nov. 28. Pass'd by the Duke, Carpenter, from Maryland; the Partridge, Penhallow, and the Martha and Sally, Wilkie, from Virginia; the Succefs, Redmond, from St. Christopher's; and the Samuel, Clemens, from Jamaica.

Arrived

At Cork, the Benjamin, Rooth, and the Providence, Cassan, from Lisbon; the Hope, Pain, from Barbary; and the Thomas and Richard, Worsley, from Newfoundland.

LONDON

The Mary, Souillon, bound from Rouen for Dunkirk, having lost her Main-mast, Anchor and Cable, in the late bad Weather, is put into Ramsgate Pier.

We hear from Carlisle, that an Order arriving there from the Secretary at War to have 10 Men and a Serjeant drawn out of each Company of Invalids in that Place, to be sent directly to Portsmouth, the Captain having muster'd them in the Castle-yard, propos'd to set aside such as were disabled for travelling, and then to draw the Men from the rest by Lot; but he first ask'd if any would voluntarily offer themselves for his Majesty's Service. Upon the Word, 20 brave Fellows stood forth, and with one Voice said, *We will once more venture our Lives for our King and Country, and cool the Pride of the insolent Spaniard.*

Last Saturday the Lady of Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart. was interr'd privately at Burford near Salisbury, in the same Vault with the late Sir Edward Bouverie.

Wednesday Night last Paul Foley, Esq; Counseller at Law, died at his House in Ormond-street of a Dropsy, and other Distempers with which he had been long afflicted. He was brother to Richard Foley, Esq; deceased, who was One of the Two Auditors of the Impress; and his Wife, now his mourning Relict, was Mrs Susannah Hoare, Sister of Henry Hoare, Esq; Member of Parliament for New Sarum.

The House of Commons of Ireland have voted Robert Carew, Esq; duly elected a Member of Parliament for Waterford, in the room of Ambrose Congreve, Esq; the other Candidate.

On Friday last died at Dublin the Right Hon. Robert Naper, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse on the Irish Establishment.

On Wednesday last Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Monmouth, kiss'd the King's Hand on his being appointed Paymaster to all his Majesty's Marine Forces to be raised in Great Britain.

Yesterday several Prisoners were removed from the Gatehouse Westminster, the two Compters, and other adjacent Gaols to Newgate, in order to take their respective Trials at the ensuing Sessions at the Old Baily, which begins on Wednesday next.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Trustees of Mordaunt College on Blackheath, founded for decay'd Merchants, met at the Amsterdam Coffee-house behind the Royal Exchange, and chose the two following Gentlemen, viz. Major Brasier and Mr. Samuel Johnson, formerly eminent Merchants of this City, into the said College.

Last Tuesday died of the Small-pox, at his Lodgings at Highgate, the Hon. Mr. Crawford, Uncle to the late Lord Viscount Garnock.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal of England, has appointed the Worshipful Dr. Audley, Chancellor of the Diocese of York, to be Advocate General in the Court of Chivalry, in the Room of Dr. Henchman, deceased.

Col. Fuller hath received Orders to repair to his Regiment, (late Brigadier Read's) now in the Island of Minorca.

Last Tuesday came on the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Huntingdon, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Manchester. The Candidates were Charles Clarke, Esq; and William Mitchell, Esq; when the former was elected by a great Majority.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Manchester came to Town from his Seat in the County of Huntingdon, and this Day will take his Seat in the House of Peers.

The same Day the Rev. Samuel Ralph, M. A. was appointed one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

We hear, that the Land-tax, Malt, and Sinking-Fund will furnish sufficient for the annual Expence, without the Inconveniences that generally attend a Lottery.

As Monday December 10. *is the Day fix'd for Drawing the Lottery, Mr.* Francis Wilson *of the Original Lottery Office the Corner of* Craig's-court Charing-cross *thinks proper to acquaint the Publick, that after that Time his Books of Shares will be closed, it not being safe either till the Buyers or Sellers after the Lottery begins drawing; for then a large Variety of Tickets will, as usual, lie open at his Office, to be divided into Shares such as Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, after his approved Method. The Tickets are always to be purchased of him at the Market Price. His correct Register is open for entring of the Numbers of Tickets, from which Accounts will be sent to all Parts of their Success as they are drawn, in the most expeditious and careful Manner, he having provided himself for that Purpose with two Seats for Clerks in the Place of drawing at Stationers Hall, to be a Cheque on each other.*

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 21	11 51

Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 159. South Sea 97. Old Annuity 109 1-4th. New ditto 109 1-4th, 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110. Five per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th, 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 13 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 2 s.

Admiralty-Office, November 28, 1739.

WHEREAS it appears upon Oath, That the Six Persons hereafter mentioned, viz. Thomas Skerrit, Nazareth Hazlewood, John Scollick, Arthur Hocmar, John Todd, *and* William Reeve, *were principally concerned in a Riot which lately happen'd at Woolwich, when the Workmen belonging to His Majesty's Dock Yard there, not only unjustifiably left their Work, but several Days, in a tumultuous Manner, absented themselves from the same, for which there are Warrants issued for apprehending them; and the said Six Persons having ever since that Time absconded, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, that if any Person will inform them where all or any of the said Six Persons may be found, so as that they may be secured in order to their being proceeded against according to Law for the aforesaid Crime, he or she who shall make such Discovery, so as that the said Six Persons, or any of them may be secured as aforesaid, shall receive, as a Reward for each of the said Six Men so discovered and secured, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, the same to be paid to them at this Office.*

By Command of their Lordships,

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